

The Great War—1381st Day

move has thus far been conceded, was still holding his hand.

Last evening French patrols stormed and occupied a pile of brick which once was the hamlet of Bouloze, just south of Scherpenberg Hill, and they also smashed the Germans out of Bouloze Cabaret, near by. But an enemy counter attack during the night seems to have forced the French to retire to their previous line. Bouloze is on comparatively high ground, which has been hotly contested in recent days.

The French this morning initiated a local operation on a little stream known as Vyverbeek, which empties into the southern end of Dickebusch Lake, but according to the latest reports no decision had been reached in this engagement.

It seems passing strange that the enemy has not made any big drive before this, and it will be stranger still if many days pass without a renewal of the offensive. There is no doubt that the Germans are anxious to begin operations as soon as possible, and the delay—if such it may be termed—indicated the probability of an extensive push being in preparation.

The completion of the enemy plans undoubtedly has been hampered greatly by the excellent counter work of the Allies, particularly in the aviation and artillery branches. But even this could hardly hold back an attack indefinitely. There are many signs that point to another violent attack, such as the increased activity in the offensive of March 21, and a large part of the battlefront could be involved, if what seems to be the present plans of the Germans were put into execution.

The Germans have recently made some most extravagant claims in their wireless dispatches regarding the British casualties, it being asserted that "enormous losses" had been suffered by the various British units on the Lys and Somme battlefields.

It is now possible to give the losses of a few of the units referred to. Here are some typical instances of allegations made by the enemy. The German statement asserted that the 56th Division was "almost completely wiped out." This division lost 43 officers and 1,425 of other ranks.

The 5th Berkshire Regiment was, according to the Germans, "annihilated." The Berkshires' casualties were 15 officers and 300 of other ranks.

Berlin asserted that the 23d Royal Fusiliers Regiment was "among the regiments which have suffered most heavily." This unit lost 5 officers and 250 of other ranks.

The 4th Yorkshires, Berlin asserted, "were captured almost completely." The Yorkshires had 191 men missing.

Lone British Flier Attacks 5 Teutons; Comes Off Victor

Another, Chased by Six German Airmen, Downs One and Escapes

Enemy Lines Bombed

Tons of Explosives Dropped on Massed Troops and Ammunition Dumps

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 11.—There has been much air fighting during the last few days, and the British airmen have fully sustained the great reputation they established early in the war. Scores of battles might be recounted in which the British, outnumbered by greater numbers of the adversary. All of these stories vary only as to details.

Several days ago near Ypres one British machine attacked five German single handed. The Britisher engaged one of the enemy and fought him until he turned tail and fled. The English pilot then went after another German, and pressed the attack so hard that the enemy was forced into a nose spin in an attempt to escape. The ruse was futile, however, for the Britisher followed him down, firing steadily at the helpless German with his machine gun until the latter finally turned on its back and fell plummety-like.

Attacked by Six Fliers

Another British plane was attacked by six enemy machines which came at it from below and behind. The British observer opened fire at close range, riddling the leading German machine, which dived and then burst into flames. This finished the work of the British pilot, who got away safely.

But fighting planes are not the only ones that have been busy. The British bombing squadrons have been doing wonderful work destroying railroads, depots, ammunition dumps and bombarding enemy troops and transports. Tons of high explosives have been dropped among masses of the enemy at night, causing heavy casualties. The British machines also have been employed constantly in attacking the infantry from all altitudes with machine guns, and in many cases veritable slaughter has resulted. The British airmen also have been doing invaluable service directing the fire of British guns, and this represents one of the most important phases of their duties of the air corps, for the pilots are the eyes of the gunners.

Fought Odds of Ten to One

In addition to destroying eight of the twenty German airplanes, which were shot to pieces, the British successfully on Tuesday by two British machines, the British aviators sent down five others damaged. The battle began when the British aviators attacked seven German planes. One of the other formations came up, raising the total of German machines to twenty, but instead of retiring the British fighters pressed the attack.

In and out among the large enemy force, these two planes, with their gallant little crews, swirled and charged, firing their rapid-fire guns like mad. One of the Britishers got on the tail of a big German machine and riddled it with bullets. The enemy airplane hung quivering in the air for a moment, and then, turning its nose toward the earth, crashed down with sheets of flame bursting from it.

Seven Others Shot Down

The seven other German machines were shot to pieces in rapid succession and took the final plunge, three of them leaving a wake of fire and black smoke to tell the story of the terrible fate suffered by the men strapped in their seats. The five other enemy machines, forced to abandon the fight because of their crippled condition, were seen to dive away in the hope of reaching the ground.

Thirty minutes had sufficed for the two British machines to accomplish all this. Only seven of the twenty enemy planes remained in the air. The British had used up all their ammunition in the furious melee, however, and there was nothing left to do but to withdraw, which they did in safety.

27 German Machines Downed; British Lose 6

LONDON, May 11.—Cloudless weather on Thursday favored the British aviators, according to an official statement to-day dealing with air activities, and twenty-seven German machines were downed and twelve driven down out of control. The statement follows:

"The cloudless weather on Thursday enabled our planes to carry out a full day's work. More than twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including important railway stations at Tournay, Maroeuil, Chaulnes and Cambrai and billets at Carvin, Peronne and Chipilly and the docks of Zebruggue. Fighting in the air was more or less continuous and it was particularly fierce toward dusk.

"Twenty-seven German machines were downed, twelve were driven down out of control and four hostile observation balloons were destroyed. Six of our machines are missing.

"During the night four and one-half tons of bombs were dropped on the docks and at the entrance of the canal at Ostend and three and one-half tons on Peronne, Chaulnes and Bapaume. All of the machines returned."

Another official statement dealing with aerial operations, issued to-night, reads:

"Low clouds and mist prevented flying on Friday until 5 p. m. After this hour the weather cleared on a small part of the front, and great aerial activity took place in this sector until dark.

"Over fourteen tons of bombs were dropped on Peronne, Bapaume, Thielt, Douch, Zebruggue and the docks at Bruges.

"Hostile scouts were very active and made repeated attacks on our bombing machines. Eight German airplanes were brought down in air fighting and six were driven down out of control. Nine of our machines are missing. One reported missing on Tuesday has returned."

1,500,000 Shells Fired at British by Foe in Three Hours

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)

BERNE, April 21.—German batteries before the great assault on the British front on March 21 fired almost three times as many shells in three hours as the Germans fired in the entire Franco-Prussian War.

A German staff officer has informed a Swiss newspaper that the German artillery used more than 1,500,000 shells during the three hours' bombardment preceding the attack. This is over 3,300 a minute, or estimated on a front of fifty miles, about 160 a minute per mile.

The total number of shells used by Germany in the war of 1870 was about 650,000.

The Official Statements

LONDON, May 11.—Field Marshal Haig's reports from General Headquarters in France to-day said:

(NIGHT)—A raid attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse was repulsed.

(DAY)—French troops advanced their line slightly yesterday evening east of Loere, and captured several prisoners. We carried out successful raids during the night west of Merville and brought back a few prisoners and machine guns. A raid attempted by the enemy east of Ypres was stopped by our fire.

Increased Activity in Amiens Sector, Says Paris

PARIS, May 11.—The War Office to-day gave out the following:

(NIGHT)—After very violent artillery preparation the Germans, with special assault troops, attacked this morning our positions in the Bois La Caune, southwest of Maillay-Rainval. Favored by mist, the enemy gained a footing in the northern part of the wood, but was driven out by a brilliant counter attack by our troops, who completely reestablished our lines. The Germans suffered very heavy losses and left in our hands about one hundred unwounded prisoners, fifteen machine guns and material.

(DAY)—During the night very spirited artillery fighting continued all along the front in the region of Grivesnes and Maillay-Rainval. North of Grivesnes our troops carried out a raid and took fifteen prisoners. In a local operation at Marceuil Wood, northwest of Orrillers-Serel, we made an appreciable gain of ground. Thirty-nine prisoners and several machine guns fell into our hands. A German counter attack was broken up completely by our fire.

French detachments made several incursions into the German lines, especially southeast of Montdidier, northeast of Thiaucourt, in the sector of Sapigneul and in the Woivre, taking prisoners and material.

Fighting Continuing on Whole Front, Says Berlin

BERLIN (via London), May 11.—The official reports from general headquarters to-day say:

(NIGHT)—There were local infantry engagements on the southern bank of the Lys and the western bank of the Avere.

(DAY)—On the western bank of the Avere the enemy obtained a footing in Grivesnes Park; for the rest, his attack broke down with sanguinary losses.

There were reconnoitering engagements on the Oise-Aisne Canal and in Champagne and northeast of Pont-a-Mousson.

In Apremont Wood we repulsed the advance of a French battalion which was supported by pioneers and flame throwers.

By means of a strong mine bombardment we inflicted heavy losses on the Americans southwest of Apremont and north of Parroy.

In the Kemmel region the artillery activity was lively at intervals, and we carried out minor operations successfully.

Local attacks by the French north of Kemmel and near Loere were repulsed.

On the Somme battlefield violent infantry engagements often developed. After artillery preparations extending over several hours, English regiments attacked in vain our lines in Aveluy Wood. Their attacking waves suffered heaviest losses under our fire. Night attacks by the enemy against Hangard also failed.

Rome Reports Successful Storming of Monte Corno

ROME, May 11.—To-day's War Office report says:

(DAY)—In the Val Arsa, Thursday night, after brisk fighting, light detachments of our infantry stormed the strongly organized height of Monte Corno, capturing about one hundred prisoners, two guns, four machine guns and some war supplies.

Several patrol encounters occurred yesterday in the Concalaghi, Frenzela and Ornie Valley. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

There was intense aircraft activity. One of our ships dropped a ton of bombs on the Mattarello railway station. Three hostile airplanes were brought down and one Drachen was set afire by British airmen.

Slain Flier's Mother Proud of Her Son

Lieutenant Flato's Parent Here Learns of His Death in France

Lieutenant Walter C. Flato, whose name appeared in yesterday's casualty list as killed in action, was the son of Mrs. Clara Flato, of 237 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was twenty-two years old.

"My son was so happy when he was told he was one of the first seven to go to France," said Mrs. Flato yesterday. "He came from the officers' training camp and remained home a few days arranging his affairs. He was full of enthusiasm over the prospect of being among the first to fight for his country."

"He went away three weeks after receiving his commission of first lieutenant, and it is now eight months since he went overseas. I received word from the War Department last night that he had been killed in action on May 4. I am very proud of my son, very proud of him."

Lieutenant Mortimer L. Steinhardt, who was slightly wounded, is the son of Lewis Steinhardt, of 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, founder of Steinhardt Bros. & Co., liquor dealers, at 29 Ninth Avenue. He is twenty-six years old and a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1914. He was a member of the Cornell track team, attended Plattsburg and went to France in September with a machine gun company.

Morris Lockett, mentioned in the casualty list, is nineteen years old and lives at 1018 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He enlisted in a field artillery regiment last May.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 11.—Corporal Walter Monk, who was reported to-day as slightly wounded, is a naturalized citizen of English birth. He is twenty-six years old and enlisted about a year ago with a regiment of engineers. His aunt, Mrs. Jennie Blundell, lives here.

If you are looking for a summer home read the unusual offerings in the REAL ESTATE columns of to-day's Sunday Tribune—Adv.

British Press Calls America's Effort A Wonderful Feat

Baker's Announcement of 500,000 Men Now in France Brings Praise

Reply to Teuton Sneer

Impatience Because There Is Not Feverish Haste Is Deprecated

LONDON, May 11.—Secretary Baker's statement that more than 500,000 men are now in France is given much prominence by the press and cordially commented upon. "The Daily Telegraph" describes America's effort as a wonderful feat, apart from other vast work of its war organization. It recalls the German sneers at America's efforts and says that when Secretary Baker's announcement leaks out in Germany the public there will realize, in this as in many other matters, that they had been grossly deceived by their rulers.

"The Daily Mail" says that if anything is needed to add to the heartiness of the greeting awaiting the American troops in London to-day it is supplied by Secretary Baker's announcement. The dispatch of 500,000 men is really a great achievement, "The Mail" says, and adds:

"America has had immense and unlooked for difficulties to contend with. She has overcome them all of them, but is fast getting the better of them. There is very much to be done before America's weight is fully felt, but the government and people of the United States are sparing nothing that will enable them to do it."

Deprecates Impatience

"We hope London will give our blood brothers a big welcome," says "The Daily Express." "There is no need of half-hearted enthusiasm about the fruits of the American alliance, and we utterly deprecate the impatience that would rush the great American effort before it comes to full preparation. Feverish haste was not Lincoln's note in the war between the North and the South. For nearly two years the South had things all its own way, but all the time the North was doggedly preparing the implacable forces to which Lee ultimately surrendered."

"The Times" says: "The King's letter symbolizes the spirit in which the American soldiers enter their warfare. Every individual is animated by conviction. They are no mere units in a vast machine."

Referring to Secretary Baker's announcement concerning the number of American troops in France, the newspaper says: "The work of those already on the fighting line begins to tell. As their numbers grow, as the rapid process of their training comes to completion, it will tell more and more."

Excellent News of Progress

"The Times" says it has excellent news in regard to the progress of the training of the American divisions, adding: "The Americans have set themselves to learn as rapidly as possible the intricate business of modern war. They are keen, open-eyed and very quick to learn. They are themselves well aware there is a great deal to learn."

"The Westminster Gazette": "All our people will echo the message of welcome to the United States troops which the King has written. The departure from precedent which is involved in writing the letter is welcome in the humanity of its touch. The German calculation that the operations of submarines would prevent America from playing an effective part on the continent of Europe has proved not the least of the blunders Germany has made since the war began."

"Americans are already giving substantial aid to the Allies, and before long will stand in France as a completely organized army of such formidable dimensions as should give the Allies an advantage in numbers of which nothing can deprive them."

Message on Trench Dog Shows Germans Shelled Own Posts

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Friday, May 10.—American batteries bombarded the enemy lines heavily last night, the shells causing fires in the villages of Cantigny and Mesnil-St. Georges (west of Montdidier) held by the Germans.

German patrols continue active along the front. One attempted to rush American outposts, but was driven off by brisk rifle fire.

An American outpost caught a German trench dog. The pouch about his neck contained a message that the German retaliatory fire was falling short, and that many of their own shells were landing in Cantigny. This confirmed previous information reported by American outposts.

Two N. Y. Airmen Missing in France

One Fell Behind German Lines and Is Believed a Prisoner

PARIS, May 11.—Thomas Buffon, of New York, and Donald E. Stone, of Mexico, N. Y., both members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, are missing. Stone probably is a prisoner in Germany. His machine was seen by infantry observers to fall behind the German lines after a fight in which nine French airplanes and thirteen German machines were engaged.

Passaic Soldier Killed On Firing Line in France

PASSAIC, May 11.—Alexander Drelich, mentioned among the killed in action in the casualty list of Thursday, was twenty-two years old and lived with his parents at 84 Fourth Street. He enlisted about a year ago, and had been in France since the first of the American troops landed there.

Drelich was a Pole by birth and a member of the Polish Sokol Falcons of this city. A mass meeting of the society will be held tomorrow to raise volunteers for the army.

Casualties Among Our Fighting Men Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The army casualty list to-day contained sixty-nine names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, eight; died of wounds, four; died of accident, seven; died of disease, four; died of other causes, three; wounded severely, four; wounded slightly, thirty-four; prisoners, previously reported missing, five.

(All named not otherwise marked are those of privates.)

REGULAR ARMY Killed in Action

EDWARDS, Adrian C., lieutenant, Carrollton, Ill.

FLATO, Walter Cecil, lieutenant, 150 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

TAYLOR, William F., sergeant, Ala., Scotland.

FRAZIER, Alex., corporal, Blevins, Ky.

HECKLEMAN, Charles, 234 Rose Street, Reading, Penn.

JOHNSON, William, Regent, Mo.

STEWART, Bee, Amherstside, W. Va.

WILSON, David F., Opp, Ala.

Died of Wounds

KITMAN, Jack, corporal, 11 Rutgers Place, New York City.

PARKER, Howard G., bugler, 126 Sycamore Street, Providence, R. I.

Died of Disease

GODSON, Nathaniel, Bluffton, S. C.

HOCKENBERRY, Glen, R. F. D. No. 1, Danville, Ill.

NEWELL, Clair T., South Manchester, Conn.

ROBINSON, John S., Pearl River, La.

Died of Accident

LUTTERKACH, Arthur P., corporal, 2476 Orchard Street, Channing, Mass.

SMALL, William F., wagoner, Allston, Mass.

DZADOLONIS, John, 10 Winter Street, Lowell, Mass.

HAM, Roland, Glencoe Mills, N. Y.

BROWN, Garnett W., 332 Albany Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

LEWIS, John T., Plantville, Conn.

TOOMEY, James, Methuen, Mass.

Died of Other Causes

WOOD, ALTON P., lieutenant, 327 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

CUMMINS, Charlie, corporal, Greenville, Penn.

LANGLEY, Alda J., Grantville, Mass.

Severely Wounded

BYERS, Homer K., corporal, Jackson, Ohio.

HERZOG, Edgar J., cook, 1052 Confer Avenue, Johnstown, Penn.

GRIMM, Clyde L., 243 West Seventy-fourth Street, Chicago.

KLINT, Edward L., 714 Gaines Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Slightly Wounded

LEACH, George L., colonel, 2429 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis.

STEINHARDT, Mortimer L., lieutenant, 29 Ninth Street, New York.

AGNEW, James, corporal, 276 Bank Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

ARMSTRONG, Sylvester, 14 East Woodbury Street, Danville, Ill.

MONK, Walter, corporal, New Brunswick, N. J.

TAYLOR, Elwood, corporal, Chester, Penn.

ELLIOTT, Ogden R., mechanic, Paris, Ill.

ABBOTT, Donald C., 237 Savannah Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio.

BLACH, George, 614 Eighth Street, S. E., Minneapolis.

ATKINSON, Clemmie, Denmark, Ore.

BLANCHARD, William, N. D.

BROWN, Wilmer H., Delaware and Western Avenues, Washington Court House, Ohio.

REILIN, Howard L., Fishback, Penn.

CARSON, Charles L., 111 East Sterling Street, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROEDER, Homer M., Spring Green, Wis.

CRISS, John P., Cora City, Ill.

FAHR, Harry M., Lebanon, Penn.

FOSS, Ernest J., 1125 East Abriendo Street, Pueblo, Colo.

FOYE, Leonard F., 23 Madison Street, Rutland, Vt.

GRIFFITH, Walter, Hitchens, Ky.

JULIAN, Joseph C., 13 Centre Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

KELLER, Martin W., Prairie du Chien, Wis.

RODER, William J. B., Hellertown, Penn.

LOCKETT, Morris, 1018 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

MULLINS, Joe G., Greenfield, Tenn.

MYERS, Claude H., Browning, Mo.

NEALSON, Nicolai P., Grantsburg, Wis.

ROWE, Harry E., Greenfield, Ohio.

ST. JEAN, Edward C., 170 Manchester Street, Manchester, N. H.

SHOEMAN, Kurt, Grossenberg, Germany.

SELF, Emmett, Mount Sterling, Ohio.

SPENCER, Floyd William, Getzville, Mich.

STEPHENS, Robert E., Calhoun, Ga.

WILSEY, Charles, Livingstonville, N. Y.

Prisoners (Previously Reported Missing)

HARDESTY, John F., captain, Winfield, Mo.

GODRON, William H., lieutenant, 44 Riverside Drive, New York.

KERN, Benjamin Thomas, lieutenant, 300 West Main Street, Bethlehem, Penn.

MILLER, Frank K., lieutenant, Madera, Penn.

QUIGLEY, James E., lieutenant, Adrian, Mich.

Summary of Casualties to Date

Previously reported. May 11. Totals.

Killed in action..... 574 12 586

Killed by accident..... 224 7 231

Died of disease..... 1,025 4 1,029

Lost at sea..... 238 0 238

Died of other causes..... 61 3 64

Totals..... 2,122 26 2,148

Wounded..... 2,988 38 3,027

Captured..... 54 5 59

Missing..... 77 0 (a) 72

Totals..... 5,242 69 5,306

(a) Five deducted from missing for men now reported prisoners.

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